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which an article in *Jitsugyo-no-Nippon* (*Commercial Japan*), a symposium of the views of several leading business men, professors and military men, is summarized. Here the firm conviction is expressed that military achievement is the key-note of the immediate future after the war. Germany will be more than ever convinced of the necessity of arms, France and America will not lay down the swords they have learned to wield so well, nor will Great Britain. "Unless backed by armed resistance we shall be allowed no voice in the peace negotiations of the great war," says one business man fearfully. One voice, however, is raised for a broader view, that of Dr. Yoshino of the Imperial University, who urges that, "We cannot, from our narrow outlook on this war, realize how deep-rooted is the desire of the people for peace, which to them is the ultimate purpose of the war. To realize the true motive of the Allies, we must turn from the battle-field and its demonstrations of military strength and look at the spirit with which the people are backing up the war. Until we realize their true purpose, we cannot understand what vitality lies back of such post-bellum peace measures as an enforced peace, the curtailments of armaments, and the like."

JOINING THE ISSUE

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., June 25, 1918.

To the Editor.

SIR: I have just received and read with great pleasure the June number of my *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* and trust I may be allowed to express my hearty approbation of its editorials which I consider very strong and most excellently reasoned articles.

I have for many years been a member of the American Peace Society and a reader of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. I believe in peace between nations as the goal of society now as much as ever; but I see no way to such a state except through the overthrow of German militarism. So long as that remains unsubdued, so long all hope for peace is vain—a dream of men whose sentiments govern them, rather than reason.

I was very glad for the policy adopted by yourself in the December number last year in the editorial "Win and End the War." Such a policy is the only one which will recommend our principles to practical men.

Even Christianity has been largely misunderstood in its relation to war. Its cardinal principle of love makes it imperative that every Christian and every Christian nation shall fight against evil. For love means not only love of the wrong-doer but of the right-doer and in every conflict between them the Christian must side with the right doer. So the Christian principle of love demands of us a love of right, justice, etc., and this includes a readiness to use every effort to maintain them, else our love is worthless. God is love; but he smites the wrong-doer with utmost severity by the very laws of his kingdom; but he does it in love. The use of force, as in war, is or should be utterly different from hating. We must not hate even the German, as we fight him; but hate his wrong thinking and evil acts. We are fighting him not merely to overcome him; but for his own good; this is true love.

I have set forth these ideas in a paper read before several ministerial unions upon "When War is Consistent with Christian Ethics." It seems to have helped many to clarify their ideas.

Am much pleased to note your own attitude and hope this word of appreciation, even from one unknown, may encourage you a little in the face of what must be a trying situation.

Sincerely Yours,

R. F. JOHNNOT.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 25, 1918.

To the Editor.

SIR: Have just finished reading your June *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. I believe you are doing truly constructive work and have every reason to feel encouraged. I particularly enjoyed your article on James Brown Scott.

With personal regards, C. JAY WOHLGEMUTH.

OTTUMWA, IOWA, June 15, 1918.

To the Editor.

SIR: Please find enclosed check for one dollar covering current year's subscription. I appreciate the *ADVOCATE* very highly and can not afford to be without it. I am more than pleased with the strong support it gives our Government in its supreme effort to establish a world-wide unbreakable peace.

Hoping for its continued prosperity and that the day may speedily come when nations will be compelled to submit their difficulties to world-tribunals for adjudication,

I am yours fraternally,

R. O. BAILEY.

NEVADA CITY, CALIF., June 23, 1918.

To the Editor.

SIR: Enclosed please find fifty cents (\$.50), payment due from N. C. H. S. Debating Club for "ADVOCATE OF PEACE."

The material contained therein proved of winning value in our debate.

Thanking you most kindly,

I am, most truly yours, BAYLISS B. LINDLEY,
Secy. Nevada City High School Debating Society.

MIAGAO, ILOILO, P. I., April 7th, 1918.

To the Editor.

SIR: In reply to your communication recently received by me on April 1st, 1918, for the present, I am extending you my great thanks for your kind services recently rendered to me in sending some of your pamphlets of international peace literature after request for the same had been duly sent to you for prompt reply and kind consideration. All of which, as my present acknowledgment to you, are of utmost importance to me for I as a pacifist, like to learn or be taught by the doctrine of international pacifism they scientifically advocated.

Therefore, by the moral influence of those pamphlets as freely distributed and by the perpetual glorious aspiration of your Society, may the nations of the earth, not learn any more war, for it is the greatest hell on earth—the decrease of mankind, the bankruptcy of nations and the sorrows of humanity are the evils it effects.

Very cordially yours,

GERMANICO MONTECLARO.